



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

The action of the authorities of Alexandria in arresting, trying and convicting a gang of Washington city ruffians, for committing depredations and generally violating the laws regulating the observance of the Sabbath day in that city, has been the subject of address and unjust criticism by the Washington press. The Star of yesterday says:

"The shooting into a party of Washingtonians at the Arlington Springs by persons claiming to be a sheriff's posse, on Sunday last, looks like an outrage that ought not to go unrebuked. The Virginia authorities, of course, have a right to preserve order within their limits, but it does not appear that the party fired upon were disturbing the peace. They were fired upon with out a word of warning, and the wonder is that no one was killed. We cannot believe that the sheriff of Alexandria has authorized the shooting down of unoffending persons before calling upon them to surrender."

The assumptions of the Star are a summary of the first account of the affair published in the National Republican, which that paper in its issue of this morning corrects as follows:

"A one-sided account of an encounter between a Washington party and a posse of Virginia officers, across the Potomac last Sunday, has been printed. The residents of Alexandria county do not like to have the impression go out that a party of gentlemen visiting their shores would be in danger of molestation. The following facts in reference to the encounter are learned from Mr. J. P. Bartlett, a magistrate of Alexandria county: The Washington party was a party of armed ruffians, who came to the Virginia shore, as one of their number afterwards avowed, for the purpose of having a fight and 'blowing out the dead tigers in Alexandria county.' The party were armed with muskets and rifles, and the leader was a person who gave his name as John Hay."

"On the Sunday before last beat a company officer who attempted to arrest him. There were not forty men in the posse, but only a constable and seven special police officers. The Virginia Legislature has provided for twenty-four special police officers for Alexandria county. The constable and special police captured the whole party and carried them before a magistrate. Three of those arrested, who it appeared, did not belong to the armed gang of ruffians, were released. The others were committed to jail, one for trial and the rest in default of five. The only person wounded in the encounter was one of the special officers."

"The Washington party began the firing, and the constable and his assistants did not return the fire until after they had ordered the invaders to surrender and the latter had refused. The residents of Alexandria county have had constant cause to complain on account of the conduct of gangs of men and boys who visit the Virginia shore from this city every Sunday. Some of them take guns, and under the pretence of hunting seriously disturb the peace and quiet of the Sabbath. There is also a crowd which crosses the Long bridge every Sunday to play base ball, knowing that they would not be allowed to play in the city. Last Sunday they were dispersed, but went away threatening to come back the next Sunday prepared to defy the county officers. Last week two women were accidentally shot by gunning parties on the road between the Long bridge and Fort Ruyon, and one woman was shot on the Long bridge. All persons found on private lands could be arrested for trespassing, but neither the citizens nor authorities of the county are disposed to disturb persons who conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner."

Thus by the Republican's statement it will be seen that the action of the authorities in the premises was not only proper but highly commendable, as they would have been chargeable with dereliction of duty had they not executed the laws relating to the Sabbath, and adopted effectual measures for the preservation of the lives of persons traveling upon the public highway. The incursions from time to time into the county of ruffians, rioters, shoulder hitters, dog fighters, thieves and plunderers, from Washington, have made necessary the appointment of an extra force of special policemen to protect residents near the District border, especially so since the action of Mr. Miller, attorney of the Police Court of the District of Columbia, in opposing the transfer to the Virginia authorities of sneak thieves who usually take refuge with their plunder under the jurisdiction of that court. The parties who were fined for last Sunday's offence have all paid their fines and been discharged from jail except John Hay, who is held for the grand jury upon a charge of felony for shooting one of the officers who assisted in making the arrest."

Mr. Wendell Phillips, the workmen's candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, wants the wages of employees fixed by umpires and not by employers; he also wants every employee, from the superintendent down to the coal heaver, made acquainted with the particulars of all matters relating to the business affairs of the employer; but, being worth \$250,000, which, however, is not invested in manufacturing, he says "the law is to be obeyed and enforced in any event and at any cost. There are wrongs which demand and justify revolution. Wages is not a case of that kind, and, in present circumstances, every resort to violence is crime. No man has a right to prevent any other man from working when, where and for what wages he sees fit. No man has a right to destroy public or private property or to derange business by sudden refusal to work or plot to effect such derangement. All these acts are grave offences against the public welfare, and are to be prevented or punished at all hazards." Of all the isms that New England ever gave birth to the workmen's party has the least ground upon which to stand, and involves its supporters in more ridiculously absurd inconsistencies. That the workmen of this country have grievances of which to complain no one denies, but those grievances are the direct and legitimate result of radical legislation, which, by restricting the use of the currency to a favored few, and by preventing the exportation of the surplus production, has produced the present lamentable condition of affairs, the

speediest way of correcting which is by restoring the government as soon as possible to the hands of the workmen's real friend—the democratic party.

Some of the readjusters in Rockingham have expressed their intention of scratching General Walker's name from the conservative ticket, because he said "forcible readjustment was highway robbery," and some of the same party in Rappahannock and Culpeper counties have requested Mr. Massey, of Albemarle, the official readjuster, to announce himself as a candid date for Governor Col. Holliday. We are in hopes that the voters of the State will have what must necessarily be the evil effects of the adoption of the readjusters' policy, and the facility with which the State's liabilities can be met without an increase of taxation, laid before them so plainly by the candidates in the several counties prior to the day of election, that when that day comes they will all with one accord go to the polls and endorse the ticket by such a majority as will forever discredit the prophets who have predicted the disruption of the conservative party in Virginia.

Among the best letters that have been published on the subject of the State debt is that of General Dabney H. Maury, of Richmond, and among the best addresses delivered upon the same subject that of Mr. William A. Anderson, of Rockbridge. The latter gentleman, who was a member of the General Assembly when the funding bill passed, gives a true, concise and perspicuous history of that famous bill, which fully sustains the opinion held by those at all familiar with the subject, and which is that that bill was the very best measure that could have been adopted at that time, and that had its provisions and those of its auxiliary acts been carried out as intended, the State's indebtedness would have been of too little importance for discussion during the present gubernatorial campaign.

We trust the prolonged illness of Senator Morton may have the effect of assuaging his country toward the people of this section of country, who never did him any harm, and who, though they do not dread his hatred any longer, would prefer to live in good fellowship with all men. His malignant feelings toward the people of the South are supposed to arise solely from the injuries he helped to inflict upon them, which is a human frailty; but he has had time, while lying upon his sick bed, to reflect at leisure upon his past course, and if, when he recovers, should be so fortunate, he does not confess the error of his previous ways he will be hardened indeed.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the civil service reform of the administration was but a promise to the ear to be broken to the heart, for it is currently reported that political assessments are being made among the federal office holders for the Ohio campaign, and that the federal office holders from Ohio will be sent back there to vote at the approaching election. We have every reason to believe that President Hayes really wants to reform the civil service—if for no other to contrast his administration with that of his predecessor;—but his spirit is willing, but we are afraid his flesh is weak.

The following conservative nominations for the House of Delegates have been made: Capt. B. F. Dyer, of Henry county; Capt. Henry Edwards, Col. J. A. McCraw and J. P. Rigdon, of Halifax; Dr. R. H. Cox, of King and Queen; Dr. Eugene Powell, of Dinwiddie; Col. L. R. Edwards, of Southampton. There seems to be some doubt about the nomination of Major Vaiden to the Senate from the New Kent district, as the original report of his nomination mentioned nothing about any other delegates except those from New Kent county.

News of the Day.

Monday night the entire Chinese quarters of Grass Valley, California, except one house, were burned, and over forty buildings destroyed. A supposed incendiary attempt was made to accomplish the same purpose a few days ago. Yesterday morning a body of armed men left Roseville, Placer county, and proceeded up the Auburn road, warning all Chinese, numbering some sixty in seven camps visited, to leave before midnight, under penalty of death. The men left at once. Twelve at Bardock's camp refused to leave, though threatened. The proceedings were conducted quietly and no violence offered. It is believed that by Wednesday not a Chinaman will remain in the township. The refugees are mostly gathering at Polson.

The strike at the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlins, at Pittsburg, ended yesterday evening, the men resuming work at the old wages. These works have been idle eight weeks, and by this action of the strikers, withdrawing their demands, \$1,500 to 2,000 men returned to work today. The strike was inaugurated on Tuesday following the riot, at which time the mills were running full, and was due largely to the excitement of the week. The strike was for an advance of 25 per cent. on all day wages.

The democratic convention of New Jersey and the republican convention of Massachusetts met to day, but up to 2 p. m. neither had progressed farther than organization.

The engine house of the Washburn Railroad at DeFiance, O., was burned yesterday with two locomotives. Loss \$20,000.

A severe cyclone in the east Gulf States is moving slowly to the northeast.

Captain Dillard, of the schooner W. F. March, just arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic Ocean reports that the crew of an American vessel, the name of which was not ascertained, had recently killed thirteen natives near Cape Prince of Wales. It is understood that the trouble arose in the course of trade with the natives. The latter are greatly excited and disposed to be troublesome since the occurrence.

Yellow fever having again broken out on board the steamer Niagara at New York, from Havana, that vessel has been ordered to the lower quarantine. This new case of yellow fever at Ferdinandina are increasing in number. No deaths were reported yesterday. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever at Ferdinandina has been started at New York.

An attempted land fraud of large dimensions has been discovered, which if it had not been detected by the officials of the Interior Department, would have cost the Government about two hundred thousand dollars. The lands were in Kansas.

A Collinswood, Ohio, dispatch hints at a prospective trouble on the Lake Shore Michigan Southern Railroad, in consequence of dissatisfaction among the men.

E. B. Washburn, ex-minister to France, reached New York last night on the steamer Scythia. Ex-Gov. Hendricks follows in the next Cunard steamer.

A dispatch from Rockingham says that a Chinaman, named Ah Fook, one of the Sargent's rascals, was arrested at Falson today.

Foreign News.

Prince Louis Napoleon is on a visit to the Duc de Fernan Nunez at the Chateau de Dane, province of Nani. He will remain there under the pretext of hunting. The Daily News' Paris correspondent says his coming so near the French frontier during the electoral period occasions remark. There are some who think he is dreaming of the laurels of Strasbourg and Boulogne.

President MacMahon appeals to the people to sustain the Government by electing delegates favorable to its policy, and thus re-establish harmony. Elections adverse to his policy would mean aggravated conflicts and agitation prejudicial to all interests.

The operations of one hundred and six cotton mills at Bolton, England, numbering from ten to twelve thousand, are now on a strike against a reduction of five per cent. in their wages. The mill owners, on account of dull times and no demand for goods, are well pleased to have the opportunity to suspend operations.

On the occasion of the reception of Mr. Kasson, United States minister to Vienna, on the 30th of August, by the Emperor of Austria, Mr. Kasson spoke of the long continued friendly relations between the two powers, and expressed the President's earnest desire that it should be cemented by a more enlarged commercial correspondence. The Emperor cordially reciprocated these sentiments, and in the course of his remarks referred in terms of compliment to the changes introduced in our home policy by President Hayes.

Hon. Horace Maynard, United States Minister to Turkey, reports to the Department of State, under date of August 8, the arrival of Col. Alexander Chambers, of the 21st U. S. Infantry, at Constantinople. Mr. Maynard says: As soon as the preliminaries could be arranged he called upon his friend, Mahmoud Damad Pasha, at his late residence, and he was received in the most friendly manner, and he was shown the field and making observations at the military headquarters. I have made a formal application in his behalf, and have been promised that he shall not be delayed.

Mexican advisers report the steamer City of Havana a total wreck. The Indians have taken possession of several farms in the interior. Many friends of ex-President Lerdo have been imprisoned. Licensed gambling houses have been established in the City of Mexico. The yellow fever prevails in Vera Cruz.

Advises from Havana report the appointment of Lieutenant General Luis Praderes as civil Governor of the Oriental Department in place of Field Marshal T. J. de la. The yellow fever is increasing in Havana.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette has a Berlin dispatch saying:—You may rely on it that the object of the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Androssy is to try to put upon a course of mediation to be undertaken in conjunction with England, and to cause an understanding regarding the Eastern question generally.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, Sept. 18, 1877.—The Board of Public Works met to day and agreed upon the following assessments of railroad property in the State:—A. M. & O. R. R., total value, \$167,751; tax, \$16,478.75; Valley Road, value, \$167,025; tax, \$838.13; Winchester and Strasburg, value, \$96,000; tax, \$480; Winchester and Potomac, value, \$57,000; tax, \$285; Potomac, value, \$15,800; tax, 79; Washington and Ohio, value, \$205,479.39; tax, \$1,527.73; Seaboard and Roanoke, value, \$547,290; tax, \$2,704.45; Clover Hill Railroad not yet completed, but the tax will be about \$255; Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad, total value, \$308,500; tax, \$1,542.50; Petersburg Railroad, value, \$445,735.65; tax, \$2,228.68; R. F. & P. R. R., value, \$42,200; tax, \$211.50; Piedmont, not subject to taxation; Tuskegee and James River, value, \$22,700; tax, \$113.50; W. C. V. M. & G. S. R. R., value, \$1,821,500; tax, \$9,107.50; C. & O. R. R., report not yet completed, but the tax will be about \$9,000; A. & F. R. R., value, \$216,400; tax, \$1,082. As will be seen the Board has not entirely completed the list yet.

The annual session of the Irish Catholic Bazaar Union will be held here to-morrow. A large number of delegates have arrived and more are expected by later trains. All the societies of the city will march in procession to the cathedral, where high mass will be celebrated and an address be delivered by Bishop Gibbons. After mass the line will be reformed and march through the Capitol grounds to the Executive Mansion, where an address will be delivered by Gov. Kemper. After that the procession will return to Cathedral Hall, where addresses will be delivered by Acting Mayor Judge John A. Morehead and Mr. Francis J. Reilly, President of the Catholic Beneficial Society. The Convention will be called to order by President A. M. Kelley.

Indian Affairs.

General Sheridan sends the following report of Colonel Scurges' fight with the Nez Perces Indians:

Col. Scurges, commanding Seventh Cavalry, under a flag of near Yellowstone Mountain, September 13th, reports as follows:

We have just had a hard fight with the Nez Perces, lasting all day. We killed and wounded a great many, and captured several hundred head of stock. Reports not yet in and we cannot give our list, but it is a considerable number killed and a good many wounded. The Indians were well surrounded, having Howard and Merrill on either side and Sturges on the flank. Sturges, however, being the only command which struck the hostiles. The Indians attempted to secure a junction with a band of hostile Sioux, but were intercepted. General Howard telegraphs that they buried on the 11th inst. four unknown citizens, probably soldiers, killed just in advance of the regulars. The stories of the Crows' fidelity are denounced as sensational. The Crows are loyal, and have done good active service with Sturges. The reports of the battle are not yet completed, and no list of casualties is given.

I. O. O. F.—At the first day's session of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., in Baltimore, nothing was done but the reading of the annual report. At yesterday's, the second day's session, several amendments to the constitution, proposed at the last annual session, came up. The amendment proposing to pay Past Grand Sirs mileage per diem was lost. The amendment to make Past Grand Sirs representatives of the Order at large was indefinitely postponed. The amendment to substitute "biennial" for "annual" session was laid over to next year.

A resolution was adopted fixing mileage at ten cents per mile one way and per diem at ten cents.

The committee on printing and supplies was authorized to have prepared and printed a second series of odes, with music, for the use of the lodges, and the same was authorized by the Grand Lodge as a part of the economies of the Order.

A resolution was adopted permitting P. G. representatives to remain in the Grand Lodge in secret session for the day. Among the Past Grand Representatives in attendance was Hugh Latham, of Alexandria.

Senator Morton.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Governor Burbank says Senator Morton has recovered from his low nervous condition of yesterday, and is now sleeping quietly.

Meeting of the National Peace Union at Vernon Springs.

A very interesting meeting in the interests of peace was held at Vernon Springs yesterday. Several distinguished speakers were present from abroad; a large delegation came from Washington, and the people of the neighborhood attended generally.

The meeting was called to order by Major Ezra Trott, President of the Fairfax County Peace Society, who read an interesting address. Interesting letters were read from friends of peace at the North and West.

The first speaker was the venerable and well known Lindy Coates, of Philadelphia. He alluded to his last visit to this spot during the war, when his way bristled with armed men and the hospitals were crowded with the sick and wounded. Now peace had come with its blessings, and while all nature was laboring to heal the wounds of war and covering ditch and scarp with grass and flowers, we should join her lovingly in banishing selfishness and hate, and sow in every part of the land the seeds of fraternal kindness and love; then God and all good angels will smile upon and help us. He was a Quaker, but he was full of fight. The old Quakers were clamorous and combative for the cause of Jesus. For every truth and right they bore testimony and suffered and died. Some of the modern Quakers think too much of quiet and passiveness, and so make no strong fight against the wrong. They are slaves to form and dress, and think too much of broad rimmed hats and solemn faces. The true Quaker is the most earnest, active, wide awake and progressive of men. He gave a thrilling account of his travels and labors during the late war. He described vividly scenes in his European journey, where, like Howard, he went to work for peace.

Mrs. Amanda Dale, of New York, followed in an eloquent talk, presenting the claims of woman to be heard as the wife, mother and sister. She has the largest stake of all in the issues of peace or war. The millions of bereaved women in this land cry out for peace. They entreat, they supplicate, they appeal to the members of the land to forever banish war and its brutalities and barbarisms.

A very valuable paper was then read from the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, of Washington. Dr. Snodgrass read an original poem dedicated to Washington and alluding to his efforts for peace.

Mrs. Selva Lockwood, of Washington, made an eloquent and interesting speech, showing that the exclusion of women from public affairs was an important guarantee of peace between nations. Give the mothers of the land a part in its government, and they will never fail to make themselves and their children widows and orphans.

Resolutions were passed denouncing war, recommending arbitration between nations, arbitration between employer and employee, and between individuals.

Denouncing the Indian Policy, asking that the Indian be made a taxpayer and producer instead of a tax eater and consumer merely, a citizen and friend, and not an alien to be treated with in peace, destroyed in war, and robbed at all times.

The abolition of the army and navy with their useless and expensive adjuncts, West Point and the Naval School, were also recommended as a relief to the people already overtaxed. Our merchant marine needs all the ships and ships. A national policy, added by the militia, peace of citizens only is needed to keep the peace.

Strikes to be prevented by the co-operative organization of labor and capital working harmoniously for each other's benefit. The strife between capital and labor to be settled forever by the reign of justice and fraternity. Thus we study the things that make for peace as the Apostle tells us.

This policy will bring lasting glory and prosperity to our country, and our race, and hasten the good time coming when the lion shall lie down with the lamb.

Towards such a future who would not wait a heartfelt prayer, and who would not lead a hand to so blessed a work. To bring in the glad day let all good men and women labor and agitate and pray.

After a delightful social reunion the meeting adjourned subject to call.

The Presidential Southern Trip.

The Presidential reception at Louisville continued yesterday, and as upon the preceding occasion, was marked with the warmest welcome and most whole souled hospitality. After breakfast the Presidential party was escorted to the Female High School. A march of welcome by the pupils greeted the appearance of their distinguished guests. All the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Schurz, who had left, and Attorney General Devens, who did not go to Louisville, were present. Prof. Chas. of the principal of the school, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by the President. Short addresses were also made by Secretary Evans, Secretary McCarty, Secretary Thompson and Postmaster General Key.

A dispatch from Jeffersonville Indiana, dated last night, says:—Never before in the history of Jeffersonville has such immense crowd of people thronged the city as was to-day gathered to welcome and give hospitable greeting to the President of the United States. At 3 p. m. the President and party and a number of other distinguished invited guests arrived from Louisville. Ten thousand people met them at the city wharf, where Mayor Vander extended a cordial welcome to his Excellency in behalf of the citizens who had assembled to do him honor. The President replied that he was thankful for the reception, and closed his remarks by saying he hoped all sections and all races may come together again in the fraternal harmony of the days of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson. He visited the Quartermaster's Department, where several million of Government property are stored, and held an informal reception. The route of the procession was dignified and profoundly decorated. He paid a passing call at the ship yards and at Ford's Plate Glass Works, where he and Mrs. Hayes and the entire party witnessed the operation of casting plate glass. He seemed greatly gratified in seeing manufactured one of the largest sheets made in America, after which the entire party returned to Louisville.

Last night the entire city of Louisville was illuminated in honor of his Excellency. The display in this respect was one of surprising magnificence. It had been arranged that all should attend the Exposition in the evening, and there had been a farewell to the people. The route thence from 8 to 11 o'clock presented a scene of unusual beauty and splendor. Such a sight was rarely to be witnessed anywhere—most certainly never before in the Southwest. Anything like a just description of the streets and houses as they appeared in their decorative splendor last night is impossible to pen. At the Exposition last night the President, Wade Hampton, Secretaries McCarty, Thompson, Evans and Postmaster General Key again spoke before an audience of immense magnitude.

The Presidential delegation left this morning for Nashville. A number of Kentuckians and journalists from all sections accompany them.

The storm along the Texas coast has not proved so destructive as was feared. The water at Galveston was very high, and overflowed the lower portion of the city for two or three hours. No loss of life is reported. The storm was very severe at Rockport, and the steamer Myrle is reported missing. The bridge between Galveston and the main land is damaged. The Island of Santiago, near Brazos, was more than half submerged.

The Eastern War.

News has been received at the English embassy that Sultan Pasha carried the remaining Russian position in the Schipka Pass yesterday morning, inflicting enormous loss. The deficit is now entirely in the possession of the Turks.

An official dispatch is published which denies the correctness of the rumor that the Russians had completely evacuated the Schipka Pass. It states that on the contrary the two Turkish brigades which captured Fort St. Nicholas retired to their former positions for strategic reasons having occupied the fort for six hours.

A late dispatch from Constantinople says the Russians in the Schipka Pass have been reinforced.

General Radetzky's official account of the fighting does not admit that the fort was ever occupied by the Turks. He says:—"After five days' bombardment the Turks at three o'clock in the morning made a sudden attack on the fort. The attack subsequently extended along the whole line and was repulsed with enormous loss to the Turks. After a desperate fight, which lasted nine hours. The Russian loss was 19 officers and four hundred men wounded and 100 killed. Prince Metelsky, an aide de camp of the Czar, was killed."

The latter dispatch is dated at the Russian headquarters, Gory, Stulen, Monday, the 16th of September, and was returned to that place before leaving Plevna.

Colonel Wollesky formally denies the rumor that he is the bearer of peace proposals.

Special dispatches from Bucharest mention reports current there last night of serious fighting around Brela, the result of which was unknown.

A Constantinople correspondent says it is stated that Ismail Pasha has arrived before Erzerum in Russian Armenia, and is about to attack that place.

The first detachment of the Russian Imperial Guard passed through Bashiarsk yesterday morning on their way to the seat of war. Gen. Gurkva accompanied them. The men presented a splendid appearance, but have seen little service. Other regiments are taking parallel routes outside of Bashiarsk, all converging on Smirna.

The Acropolis Bulletin, commenting upon the arrival of the guard and the order to the Russian troops in Poland to join the army at the seat of war, states that these facts are a sufficient reply to the rumors of peace and an armistice circulated by certain journals.

A correspondent announces that the Emperor of Russia will shortly visit Moscow, Kieff and Jassy to inspect the hospitals, and will meet the Czar at Bashiarsk.

A Vienna correspondent says a telegram from Tiflis contradicts Mukhtar Pasha's report that Ardan had been evacuated by the Russians, and states that, on the contrary, the garrison has been increased to twenty battalions of infantry.

A Constantinople dispatch says:—"It is probable that Osman Pasha will be made Minister of War."

LONDON, September 19.—The Times' correspondent at Shkips reports that on the 15th instant, under seven hours bloody fighting, in which the Turks showed extraordinary gallantry, they at five o'clock in the evening took Fort St. Nicholas the highest point of the Russian works, capturing five guns, but later owing to large reinforcements received by the Russians and the enormous difficulty of the position the Turks were obliged to abandon it.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times' correspondent before Plevna telegraphing under date of September 16, says:—"The siege still proceeds by sap and trench. The Turks must soon be shut entirely. The spirit of all ranks of the Russian army is admirable. Supplies are plentiful and the weather splendid."

Tweed's Disclosures.

W. M. Tweed's examination was continued in New York yesterday evening. He said he did not know of any person high in Tammany Hall who had received money for the passage of the New York Central Railroad bill. Did not know of any one in Tammany Hall having received money for the passage of the Erie Classification bill. John Kelly, he said, never belonged to the ring, and in fact had been all ways quarrelling with them. Tweed produced a check for \$20,000 given to Hugh J. Hastings, and also a check for \$5,500 given to Mr. Hastings in 1865 for lobby work. All transactions witness ever had with Mr. Hastings were in connection with the lobbying at Albany. He had known Morrissey about twenty four years, and heard of him much longer. When he (witness) was made the subject of criticism by Morrissey it was but fair that the public should know who he was. Witness then went on to say that Morrissey was indicted in December, 1848, at Troy, for assault with intent to kill. In April, 1849, he was indicted for burglary, and at the same time convicted and sentenced to jail for sixty days, having been tried on two indictments—for assault and burglary. In June, 1849, he was indicted for burglary. In Albany on the 15th of July, 1861, he was convicted of breach of the peace, adjudged to be fined \$50 and sentenced to a term of three months in the Albany penitentiary at hard labor in case of non payment. In 1857 he was indicted for assault with intent to kill Thomas H. Bulmer, and the same day was indicted for the same crime upon William P. Conway; also, the same day, for the same crime upon John P. H. Doget. During the whole of that time, and up to a few years past he has been a professional prize fighter and public gambler, the proprietor and owner of the worst places in the city—the resort of thieves and persons of the lowest character. Perhaps one of the worst faults which can fairly be attributed to me is having been the means of keeping his gambling house protected from the police. As the organizer of repeaters he had no superior, and at the time when the ring was in power such a capacity was always recognized. Being questioned about the Brooklyn bridge, Tweed said that in 1868 or 1869, when he was in the Senate, Senator Murphy asked him if the Common Council of the city could not be induced to pass resolutions directing the Comptroller to issue bonds amounting to \$1,500,000 for the Brooklyn bridge. Witness replied that he would inquire about the matter, and he subsequently saw a member of the Board of Aldermen, who told him that the thing could be done if paid for. He told that to Senator Murphy, and the latter said go ahead. Witness then said he paid Alderman Thomas Conan \$50,000 or \$60,000 to pass the resolutions.

Mexican Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—A San Diego dispatch says that District Attorney Wilkey has returned from San Rafael, Lower California, and Mexico, and reports that the Elliott boys are safe on this side of the frontier. The whole border is in a disturbed condition. There are two bodies of armed men on the frontier—one of the municipal militia, under Jose Mareno and Judge Silva, and the other, composed principally of Sonorans, who support the pretensions of ex-Gov. Villagrana. The Americans on the borders are much alarmed at the presence of these parties. Judge Silva has issued a proclamation, reciting that Legassy, the sub-Prefect, has abandoned the country, and, in connection with Villagrana and others, is conducting hostile schemes. The proclamation forbids the return of the sub-Prefect and his followers.

U. S. Senator Dennis, of Maryland, is ill at his home in Somerset county.

Letter from Gen. Mahone.

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 17, 1877.

Major E. L. Prockett, Alexandria, Va.:

DEAR SIR:—I have not been unaided of my duty, and peculiarly my pleasure, to make my acknowledgements to you for your earnest support of my candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination, and I beg of you to accept my most cordial thanks.

Of all the Alexandria delegation you alone stood my friend. Your colleagues could not stand the "Repudiator Mahone," whose plan for readjusting the State debt, when fairly construed, was in fact to avoid the certainty of repudiation under the "do nothing policy" which had prevailed for years, by bringing the rate of interest within the capacity of the net revenues of the State without an increase of the present rate of taxation, and to give to each class of her creditors an equitable participation in that net revenue. This, in brief, was my plan of adjustment, and in no degree does it impinge on the principal sum, which should be determined on as the amount which the State ought justly, and will undertake, to pay. I undertook to deal with the rate of interest, and was traduced as a Repudiator by people in your midst, and singled out, among all the candidates, as a Pariah under no circumstances to be voted for. But, in less than half a moon, Alexandria city, finding herself unable to meet her just obligations,—consequently just by all—proposes an adjustment of her debt on principles advocated by some of the very men, your colleagues, who could not bear the contamination of alliance with me, which, I repeat, is a mere half of the debt, and claims for it in their printed circular that the proposition is equitable and proper, and thus evades the assent of the creditor and more—that it was better (and consequently fairer and more honest, and thus more just) to cut down the principal one half, than to lower the interest to the point of the capacity of your city. Now, I submit: if it be right to a city, in debt beyond her means, to meet her obligations, to strike off one half of the debt, where is the outrage in a State, like conditioned, to ask a reduction in the rate of interest, in order the better to secure the payment of the full principal at maturity?

The canvass for seats in the Legislature demonstrates the folly and want of manhood of the country against me for my views on the mode of meeting the State debt. With rare exceptions candidates for seats in the upper and lower houses, some of whom, in the convention, tossed their position on me on their disapproval of my letter on the debt question, are now the most loud-mouthed and arrogant set of men that ever lived, and on which the debt cannot be paid, and all profess an earnest desire for readjustment—a sufficient rebuke on themselves for their earnest efforts under a common standard "anybody but Mahone."

I had but one purpose in submitting my name for the nomination, and it was not personal to myself. I have no fondness for political life, and political honors have no charms for me. I believed that, as Governor, I could render my State good service in the matter of her public debt, and in securing for her people the full measure of usefulness for which her public works were constructed, and in this belief I consented to become a candidate. The result has brought to me no personal concern beyond that involved in the disappointment of my dear friends, whose assistance, partially, would have conferred the honor upon me. I have no regret, however, that I have not been elected, and I am glad to have my friends, and a great, glorious support, have afforded to me a higher, and more substantial pleasure than the nomination could possibly have brought. I love every man in that splendid column who followed my fortunes in the face of every combination, backed by all the alien influences, which have fastened their fangs upon the subjects and affairs of our State, whose power, though not sufficient, perhaps, to enforce all the results of a complete victory, was yet capable of scattering the allies, and, at the same time, of conferring the crown upon the Valley of Virginia, the justly co-equal claimant with Southside Virginia for the honors. I cordially approve of all they did; and, if their action had not been in full accord with my wish and judgment, a grateful respect and profound appreciation of their glorious support would have induced a cordial effort to confer the honor. With an ideal good will, I am yours very truly,

WM. MAHONE.

Details of the Death of Crazy Horse.

A letter has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Camp Robinson, Nebraska, giving a detailed account of the killing of Crazy Horse and the breaking up of his band of Indians at that agency. The letter states that Crazy Horse possessed wonderful influence over young braves as well as chiefs. He was remarkably brave, generous and reticent, and was the pillar of strength for good or evil. This fact being known, every possible effort was made through kindness, reasoning and just treatment to secure his submission to the laws of the most patient and persistent effort failed. He would listen to no reasoning which did not have for a basis the placing of himself and people in the northern country, remaining at large. The chiefs who came in with him were earnest and honest in making peace, and sought to